Program Manager for Ammunition
Marine Corps Systems Command

Ammunition Quarterly

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Program Manager for Ammunition
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Ammunition Quarterly

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From the Program Manager

Mr. Jerry Mazza
Program Manager for Ammunition

Welcome to the Winter issue of our "Ammunition Quarterly." As always, I hope the articles provided in this publication will provide information of value as well as peek the readers interest in areas of conventional ammunition. One such topic is that of transportation. Recently, I was designated as the executor of the Second Destination Transportation (SDT) account, directed by the Deputy Commandant, Installations and Logistics (LFT). If you are involved at any level with the movement of Marine Corps Ammunition and Explosives (A&E), I would draw your attention to the article prepared by Captain Kenneth Hansen, my Operations Officer.

In that article, Capt Hansen does an admirable job simplifying a complex process of moving our commodity worldwide. I personally asked him to address this issue due to a continual mis-application of TACs involving A&E. Ken's article will hopefully provide some clarification of the use and application of Transportation Account Codes (TAC) for the movement of A&E.

It has always been my position that having the right amount of ammunition, at the right place, at the right time lacks thorough oversight responsibilities if we are not confident of the performance of our munitions. My Quality Assurance and Maintenance Branch is tasked to ensure the reliability and dependability of the Corps extensive munitions stockpile. One such critical effort that requires a high level of diligence is the reliability of our missiles in stock. As such, Mr. Greg Anderson of the Marine Corps Programs Department has submitted an interesting article related to the many functions required within our missile surveillance program. While missiles are unique to a degree, the level of effort applied to missile surveillance generally follows suit across the entire stockpile to include all families of munitions.

I would also encourage you to read the two articles related to our ammo systems. It is important that the entire community is aware of where we are going with our systems as we prepare to jettison our legacy applications. The rational is simple…all that we do, all that our Forces receive, our accountability, tracking, procurements….all evolves around a system.

Finally, it is apparent to me, at least from the ammunition perspective, that flexibility is one of the key tenets to that support. I have been pleased with all that I have seen in relation to teamwork as well as communicating among various organizations and staffs. It is not often that we get to exercise the acquisition and sustaining logistics support of Class V (W) outside the training venue. I think it very important to get the perspective from those that my Staff supports, the Operating Forces.

As such, I intend on dedicating virtually the entire Spring edition of our AQ to those Operating Forces. I solicit your support in getting this word out and encourage our community to advertise their successes, to let us all learn from their mistakes, and tell the rest of the Unites States Marine Corps how well they perform the ammo mission. O

Semper Fi,

Jerry

Ammo Legal Review

Major Stephanie Smith, Navy Office of the Judge Advocate General

Changes in acquisition regulations and the competing need to quickly provide weapons and weapon systems to requesting commands to meet current operational and force protection demands, highlights an issue that warrants your attention.

Pursuant to current acquisition regulations, before a weapon, a weapon system, or a munition can be acquired by any service within the Department of Defense, there must be a review of the legality of that weapon, weapon system or munition by the service Secretary prior to acquisition. The legal review ensures that the intended use of the weapon or weapon system is consistent with obligations of the United States under international law, including the law of war.

DoD Instruction 5000.2 dated 23 Oct 2000 and SECNAVINST 5000.2b dated 6 Dec 1996 spell out the requirement for a legal review for all DoD and DON weapons programs. The Navy's Office of the Judge Advocate General, International and Operational Law Division (Code 10) has been designated by the Secretary of the Navy as the office responsible to carry out this legal review requirement. The legal review requirement is applicable to both lethal and non-lethal weapons, as well as for Commercial off the shelf (COTS) acquisitions.

It is the Program Manager's responsibility to ensure compliance with this legal review requirement prior to acquisition. Code 10 recognizes that Program Managers have numerous requirements for their acquisition programs. The intent here is not to slow up the acquisition process or to impede the acquisition of new and innovative weapons or munitions, but to ensure that all our weapon acquisitions are consistent with United States' international law obligations.

Code 10 is willing to work with Program Managers to review proposed acquisitions in an efficient and timely manner. We don't want to wait until we have a warning order and the operational forces want to use a weapon or munition that has not been approved for international armed conflict before we discover our failure to comply with this legal review requirement. O

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Technical Resource Center

Ms. Kathryn Walker
Marine Corps Programs Department

Many of the past Ammunition Quarterly issues have featured articles on the various programs within PMAM used to ensure the safety and reliability of the Marine Corp's Ammunition Stockpile. These articles have run the gamut from Life Cycle Management, Procurement, Quality Assurance and Maintenance, on through to safety-related issues and materiel disposal.

What has not been readily apparent from those articles is the existence of one of the major supporting elements behind the programs. Each program has at its roots the formidable resources of a virtual warehouse of technical information. As a facet of it's organizational structure, the Marine Corps Programs Department (MCPD) in Fallbrook, California, maintains a facility specifically dedicated and optimized for the archival, control, and dissemination of technical

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information. This Technical Resource Center, or TRC as it is known, maintains extensive files of engineering and operationally relevant data. Integral to the TRC is a comprehensive Technical Library providing control, maintenance, and ready access to current military sponsored technical documentation. Additionally, the TRC has acquired extensive access to numerous electronic databases throughout the DOD, Government and Commercial communities allowing nearly instantaneous retrieval of critical information.

Internally, the TRC provides support in the acquisition, distribution, and administrative control of all documentation and data for MCPD. This includes the retention, historical archival, and retrieval of all MCPD generated departmental correspondences. Finally, extensive electronic files of both internal and external correspondences as well as technical documentation are maintained on virtual drives.

Highly comprehensive DODIC specific files are maintained within the TRC. Each of these files contain technical information that may include Firing records, Lot Acceptance Test Data, Reclassification/Malfunction Reports, Depot Surveillance Reports, Munition Surveillance Reports, related E-mail traffic and messages, correspondences, Raw Test Data, Quality Evaluation Reports, as well as copies of Ammunition Data Cards, and RAM-Q analyses. Virtually all related data pertaining to a given end item is contained in these expansive files, providing a quick and easy access to vital information.

The TRC's Configuration Management personnel play an important role by receiving and controlling the Engineering Change Proposals and the Deviations and Waivers from the MCLNO Rock Island and NSWC Crane Facilities. Configuration

Management coordinates the review of this documentation, and generates official responses to queries from both MCLNO Rock Island and to NSWC Crane. The Change Control database, which contains the configuration control documentation is currently located on the MCPD intranet site and provides invaluable information in support of both malfunction investigations and production audits. This centralized database also assists in the identification of recurrent or systematic deficiencies by providing a comprehensive overview of the configuration history of a given production item.

Finally, as part of their integral support to the USMC, the TRC often provides direct assistance and material assets to other Marine Corps units from such diverse facilities as MCAGCC Twenty-nine Palms and to our close neighbor, MCB Camp Pendleton.

The Technical Resource Center is, has been, and will continue to be a key element in the Marine Corp Programs Department's extensive and proud support of both MARCORSYSCOM PMAM Divisions specifically, and to the Untied States Marine Corps as a whole. Semper Fi. O

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PMAM is EA for CLASS V (W) SDT Funds

Capt. Ken Hansen, Head Ops Branch MARCORSYSCOM-PMAM

Beginning in October 2001, the Program Manager for Ammunition (PMAM) office was designated by HQMC, (LFT) as the Executive Agent (EA) over that portion of the Marine Corps' Second Destination

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Transportation (SDT) funds used to transport ground ammunition in support of the Marine Corps Training MARSO and War Reserve Material (WRM) positioning strategies. This change, informal in previous years, has now been incorporated into Marine Corps Bulletin 4610 for Fiscal Year 2002 (FY02). This initiative resulted from a request by PMAM Office to have Oversight Management responsibility and allow for more flexibility in planning and executing future ground ammunition movements in support of Marine Corps Forces for training and contingencies.

$4.5M. That's how much Headquarters Marine Corps, (LFT) allotted from their SDT funds for ground ammunition in 2002 FY02. That figure, although it may seem like a lot, still falls short of the $7 M needed to support all the required SDT movement projected for this year.

Why is there such a difference in what we are allowed and what is needed? Two major reasons have contributed to this shortfall. First is the lack of knowledge at the shipping activity Transportation Management Officer (TMO) of what Transportation Accounting Code (TAC), Line of Accounting (LOA), and Standard Document Number (SDN) to use when shipping Marine Corps ground ammunition. Second is the lack of detailed and correct historical data to review to gain an accurate projection for what is needed to be moved and where. The later, compounding the former. Don't take what I'm saying the wrong way. I'm not pointing my finger at the TMO's of the world and declaring they are at fault for the current shortfall in funding we are faced with today. On the contrary, I am pointing my finger at the Ammunition Community, in particular myself, for not giving the TMO's all the information they needed to do their jobs correctly. Yes, HQMC publishes Marine Corps Bulletin 4610 each year, but let us not forget that most of the SDT movement for Marine Corps ground ammunition is performed by other Services; mainly the Army and Navy. Too many of us forget that the other Services are not on automatic distribution for Marine Corps Orders and Bulletins, but they are also usually expected to read between the lines of a Government Bill of Laden/Commercial Bill of Laden (GBL/CBL) to decide which TAC to use for our shipments. Our Marine TMO's have a hard enough time doing just that.

With a continuing "pull" on the purse strings, all aspects of transportation costs are being scrutinized, not just on SDT movement of ground ammunition, but beyond, to include all SDT Transportation of Things (TOT) shipped by the Marine Corps this year. Even First Destination Transportation (FDT) billings for ammunition movements are being reviewed to ensure accuracy and correct billing by the Shipping Activities. A hard line will be drawn to ensure the intent of the Bulletin, is taken literally.

Well, that's the so-called bad news, now for the good news. Relief of this shortfall is in sight, but not until FY04. Each year, all major Marine Corps Commands submit their request for O&M funds needed to meet their unique missions for the year after the next. HQMC has included $5M in SDT for Ground ammunition movement in FY03. In FY04, units submitted their FY04, or POM04, requests at the end of FY01. These submissions will be included in the overall Marine Corps POM04 requirement at HQMC. In the case of ground ammunition SDT, the Operations Branch at PMAM submitted the POM04 projection of approximately $8.5M to HQMC, (LFT). LFT added that figure to the HQMC SDT requirements needed for the TOT in the Marine Corps in FY04. This increase is a result of analysis of estimates of future requirements, historical movement levels, adjustments for the increase costs of SDT by the commercial sector and the need to reposition Marine Corps ammunition to better support the Operating Forces in training and contingency operations. Currently, there are 16 TACs used in by the Marine Corps for the SDT movement of

Marine Corps ground ammunition. This does not include the Unit funded TACs used for exercises or for movement of ground ammunition from production, or FDT. In the creation of these TACs, the HQMC (LFT) TAC coordinator and I wanted to put a certain amount of logic in their development. The list of TACs is provided below in Table 1 for your information:

Table 1. USMC SDT TACs

MG09	For wholesale to retail shipments originating from Army Depots and activities.
MARS	For wholesale to retail, high priority shipments supporting MARSO shortfalls or contingencies. (Rush Shipments)
MADR	For retail to wholesale shipments directed by MMHQ50. (Disposition Required)
MEA2	MPS-1*
MEB2	MPS-2*
MEC2	MPS-3*
M0A1	For ground ammunition shipments specifically requested for the buildup of LFORM packages at the Naval Weapons Stations.
MANA	For retail-to-retail shipments originating from Naval bases and installations. (Navy Installations)
MADA	For exclusive use for the Designated Disposition Authority for the Marine Corps. (DDA)
MASP	For exclusive use by PMAM Ops in support of special projects and missions. (Special Projects)
MANO	For exclusive use for ground ammunition movement to and from Norway (Norway).
MARP	For exclusive use by PMAM QAM for ammunition rework projects (Rework Projects).
MAWT	For exclusive use by PMAM QAM for ammunition testing (Weapons Testing).
MASD	For exclusive use for SDT ammunition shipments in support the United States Department of State (State Dept).
MGEF	For exclusive use for all SDT shipments in support of deployed forces involved with Operation Enduring Freedom* (Enduring Freedom).
M4BP	For exclusive use for all SDT shipments in support of reserve forces that are at remote training sites* (MARFORRES Funded).
* - These TACs are used for other movement of supplies and for ground ammunition exclusively.	

Trainload of Milvans at Blount Island

Note that none of these TACs are for use in conjunction with exercise shipments. Units will be expected to plan for and fund for the

movement of ground ammunition to and from the supporting activity to the using unit and from using unit back to support activity. The simple rules are: If the movement is supporting a request that is unforcasted, or if the destination or origin is a field ASP or Training it is a unit responsibility to fund for that movement.

In conclusion, we at PMAM are actively engaged in ensuring that SDTs are properly budgeted for in the coming years and will continue to aggressively manage the SDT account for ground ammunition. To review a summary of the monthly billings for SDT expended by TAC, check out the PMAM Knowledge Management Portal at our website (http://www.marcorsyscom.usmc.mil/am/ammunition).O

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Missile Inspection

Mr. Greg Anderson, Marine Corps Programs Department

A topic that has generated increased interest recently is guided missile inspection. Several guided missile systems, which are owned by the Marine Corps, provide anti-armor, air defense, and bunker busting capability. It is tremendously important to have confidence that these missiles are ready and reliable when threats or other requirements arise. Inspections of missiles, as with ordnance in general, are necessary to determine if storage or environmental exposure or any other factors have produced negative impacts on the individual rounds. However, there is evidence that excessive handling of missiles negatively impacts performance. PMAM is committed to providing quality ammunition to the Marines and has developed a program to ensure that the proper inspections are being performed in a way that will minimize the negative impacts on the stockpile. In order to determine when, how often, and by whom missiles should be inspected, several factors need to be considered.

In general, missiles are inspected during the following instances: by the user prior to employment, by Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) personnel when the Marine Forces return issued but unused items, and by MCPD during surveillance inspections. Inspections by Marine gunners and support personnel are performed on issued ammunition in accordance with Technical Manuals (TM) and are important checks to determine whether there are indications that the missiles should not be used. These inspections also provide an opportunity for the Marine users to become familiar with the missiles they would use in combat. ASP inspections prior to returning field-returned missiles in storage are important to make sure that handling and environmental exposure during training or combat exercises have not created significant defects. In order to provide the ASP with the procedures and information required to perform a thorough inspection and identify defects, PMAM tasked the Marine Corps Programs Department (MCPD) to assemble inspection criteria and procedures for all ammunition items including missiles. These inspection procedures have been consolidated on a compact disk available from PMAM.

Since most Prepositioned War Reserve (PWR) missiles and some training populations are never issued to Marines and, therefore, aren't inspected through the issuing process, PMAM has also tasked MCPD to develop an inspection plan through the surveillance program.

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Surveillance program inspections involve missiles stored in storage depots worldwide and aboard Maritime Pre-positioning Force (MPF) ships. The number of missiles inspected is determined using statistical sampling methods to make sure that the inspection results will sufficiently represent the entire stockpile. If inspection results of a sample show that we can be confident no problems exist, then there is no reason to inspect every missile in the inventory. If specific significant issues are identified that would warrant more thorough screens of a particular missile inventory, then additional samples or an entire inventory may be inspected. Surveillance inspections are designed by project engineers and may involve container and launch tube visual inspection, marking and humidity indicator verification, and continuity and resistance checks. In all cases, the goal of the inspections and testing is to verify that the missiles in the stockpile are in a high state of readiness for Marine Corps use.

Overall, surveillance program inspections have shown that the vast majority of missiles in the Marine Corps inventory are serviceable. Inspections have identified significant issues that affect relatively few missiles. Some of the significant observations include fleet returned Stinger missiles with missing BCU's, mismarked aft seals on TOW missiles that identify fly over missiles as direct attack, and depressed electrical umbilicals that may compromise HERO safety. These issues have either been dealt with by 100% screening of the affected inventory or release of an Ammunition Information Notice (AIN) notifying the users how to deal with each issue. Another problem identified during surveillance inspections is that defects identified in the TM are, in rare instances, malfunctions that are classified more severely than production specifications. These defects would not negatively impact the functioning of the item.

A majority of the anomalies found during surveillance inspections have been on missiles that have been issued, removed from shipping containers, handled during training or combat, and placed back into storage. This is very easy to understand.

Missiles and associated hardware are stored in sealed containers for a reason as it provides a hermetically sealed environment that prolongs the storage life of the items inside. In general, excessive handling and exposing missiles to the external environment will detrimentally affect them. It must be understood that although the missiles were bought for use by Marines, minimizing the exposure to handling and environment is a significant step in maximizing the life and usefulness of the inventory.

This answer to the question of how often missiles should be inspected is very significant. An adequate sample of missiles should be inspected often enough to get confidence in the entire inventory, but no more than that. The surveillance plan identifies the requirement to perform annual inspections on a sample of missiles by MCPD missile project leaders. Additional inspections that would involve opening the storage container should not be performed. Typically, missiles should be treated as wooden rounds, which means they should be left sealed in their containers. If users open a container and inspect a missile for potential use, the missile and container require inspection by an ammunition handling facility (ASP or weapons station) before returning the missile to an issuable status.

Missile inspections play a critical role in maintaining stockpile readiness. Equally important is limiting inspections to only those that are necessary and identifying missiles that were opened for use but returned unused. In the future issues of Ammunition Quarterly, we intend to address specific missile inspection criteria and issues. O

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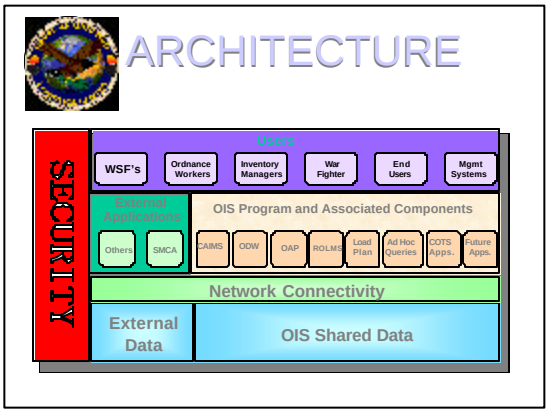
Ordnance Information System

Ms. June Helligrath, Head Systems Branch
MARCORSYSCOM-PMAM

The Ordnance Information System (OIS) is the Naval solution to ammunition management. As mentioned in last quarters article "Ammunition Information Systems," the Joint Ammunition Management Standard System (JAMSS) was terminated. With the demise of JAMSS, we chose collaboration with our Navy counterparts to develop a WEB-based system. Utilizing the spiral/waterfall development model, OIS will transform our currently stove piped systems into a single distributed, integrated system with controlled global access.



A single action results in system wide update. Spiral development, also known as incorporation of functionality of subsequent blocks to be defined as the earlier blocks are being developed.

As mentioned in our article "Ammunition Management Below the Retail Level," we are going to take current legacy systems' functionality and incorporate it into OIS. One of the keys to the transformation is ensuring the data integration path leads to repeatable outcomes; that is, data from one application is available for use in any other application that requires that data. We want to create data once, use many times and process only data that changes.

Another key to our transformation is consistent and comprehensive business rules. Not only is it key, but probably better said, crucial. JAMSS failure can be directly attributed to the inability to articulate standard business rules. Each Service conveyed the way they were doing it now, foregoing flexibility in changing business process flows to better meet the needs of the future. We are keenly aware of the importance of participating in the ongoing Business Process Model (BPM) reviews and investing our time and energy to address the requirements of the Marine ground ammunition community. We have identified functional subject matter experts (SME) that will serve as our ground ammunition representatives for the 28 functional areas identified. Each specific BPM reviews specific tasks related to a business process to generate commonalities to generate the vertical integration. This effort identifies what and how current business process are conducted and change in order to develop a system that will be efficient and useable for the entire ordnance community. BPMs are considered "process maps" that show the results of activities, the resources needed to perform them, and the relationships of products being used in process activities to aid in defining as well as optimizing business processes and are categorized under profiles. Currently the 28 BPMs are

segmented under 7 profile headers: Activity, Item, Item Control, Positioning, Movement, Manufacturing/Sales, and Utilities. Our project officer for this effort is CWO5 Kjeldahl.

OIS Attributes

OIS Program Objectives are:

- Effectively integrate, distributed database functionality areas
- Fully integrate formerly independent management information systems or database management applications
- Allow for a dynamic process of continuum of integrated management; from receipt through expenditure through the common ordnance desktop
- Promote efficient suite of rules/tools for the effective management of data integrity, interoperability, portability, and scalability
- Migrate and optimize Naval ordnance legacy systems and promote a seamless interface between Naval and DoD systems
- Migrate the OIS from vendor-dependent and sole-source environments to the DOD-mandated Open Systems Environment (OSE)
- Become Defense Information Infrastructure (DII) and Common Operating Environment (COE) compliant

OIS will have a three-tiered architecture being:

- Distributed Database Servers
- Web-based Application Servers (middle tier)
- Thin Client workstations (low life cycle costs)

Distributed Database Servers and Web-based Application Servers will be located at the Mechanicsburg (DMC) for the primary site and at Yorktown for the backup site.

OIS Security

OIS will be deployed on a multi-level security (MLS) infrastructure, allowing for the deployment of existing unclassified systems on the Non-classified Internet Protocol Router Network (NIPRNET) and classified systems on the Secret Internet Protocol Router Network (SIPRNET). The use of High Assurance Guard (HAG), approved by the DISA DISN Defense Security Accreditation Work Group (DSWAG) to bridge the NIPRNET and SIPRNET is required to accomplishing sharing of information from the unclassified to the classified side and satisfy the OIS MLS requirements. The sole purpose of the HAG in the OIS is to create a mirror image of data that are normally maintained in the unclassified side yet required by applications and/or being referred to by classified tables on the classified side.

Authorized users shall request and acquire an account to access OIS and its subsystems based on limited need to know. An account shall be composed of a username and password with standard procedures in place for the requisition, verification, authorization and implementation of accounts. With the progress into the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI), each account will ultimately be assigned a private key to be used with the assigned username and password.

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OIS Concept of Operations (CONOPS)

The purpose of the OIS CONOPS is to specify how the Ordnance Chief Information Officer (CIO) will ensure the various systems are effectively managed and supported, define the roles and responsibilities, and define the organization and management approach.

The CONOPS identifies the organizational relationships composed of:

The Strategic Steering Board (SSB)—the senior management group that approves the OIS Program Strategic Plan.

SSB members are:
OPNAV 411
LANTFLT (N41)
PACFLT (N42)
MARCORSYSCOM (PMAM)—Mr. Dennis Zarnesky is the voting member
CMC (ASL)
NALC
Invited Participants (as necessary)

The Configuration Control Board (CCB)—the group that reviews, evaluates, prioritizes, and approves proposed system changes from the user community evaluates internal and external system(s) impacts. The CCB group also provides functional user representation and membership to Integrated Product Teams (IPTs). Ms. June Helligrath is the voting member for PMAM.

CCB members are:

OIS PM (Chair)
Project Manager
Functional Users
Invited Participants (project developer's technical representatives (government and contractor)

The foregoing gives an overarching view of why and how we are gong the route of OIS. What the program objectives are and how we plan on meeting those objectives and the management structure that will get us there.

OIS CIO: Provides overall OIS program management to include program planning, coordination of effort, and budget oversight.

Project Managers: Manage the life cycle development of assigned projects, serving as the project planner, funds manager, and CCB member (non-voting).

Integrated Product Teams (IPTs): Established by the OIS CIO as required to address a requirement or element of the OIS Program. They provide project functional evaluation, support for development, test and maintenance, and documentation reviews.

Functional Users: Provide primary input to determine required system functionality through continuous responsive feedback to the technical community through the CCB.

Summary

With this article, it is our hope the readers have gained greater understanding of the OIS and our route toward integration. In closing, the goals of this effort include:

Gain customer involvement and support

Provide users with reliable and accessible data

Promote high functionality and systems performance

Provide effective program management

Provide process for program reviews and improvement

Effectively integrate the man-machine interface O

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Ammunition Accounting and Management Below Retail

Ms. Karen Ross, Head, Inventory Mgt. Branch, MARCORSYSCOM PMAM

This article will talk to ammunition accounting and management below the retail level. In our last article entitled "Ammunition Information Systems" we talked about a missing piece in the end-to-end asset visibility being below the retail level. It is our intent to leverage current systems functionality and enhance, as needed, to have the capability of accounting for and managing ammunition assets at the unit or log train level. Please refer to the Ordnance Information System (OIS) article for further information on our system of the future. As previously mentioned in the article noted above, requirement #11 of the CINC-129 has specified/implied essential elements of information. They are identified below because they are one of the drivers our initiative to develop or enhance a current application to meet the requirement.

Joint war fighter is looking for visibility of class V, ammunition, on-hand, in-transit or waiting shipment.

The information must be current, real-time with projected departures and arrivals through each node of the distribution system.

Graphically depict the flow of class V within the theater of operation, expected arrival time, and depict bottlenecks or delays within the nodes of the distribution system.

Project the readiness impacts of in-bound class V shipments will have on the overall operation.

Provide drill down capability to find specific class V information, by National Stock Number and DODIC's to determine exact location.

Provide an analysis to graphically portray the impacts of shortages or delays in the distribution of class V on the operation over time.

Provide an analysis / logistics estimate as to the projected usage of class V over the duration of a mission to assess the impacts on readiness.

Graphically portray the projected usage of class V against availability (including inbound shipments) and the impacts on the prescribed operation.

Identify transportation requirements via air, road, rail and sea IAW prescribed safety standards and restrictions.

Another driver is the requirement contained in the "Consumer Level Policy Manual," MCO P4400.150 that requires nonexpendable supplies continued to be accounted for when issued to the final user. Accountability for an item is determined by its expendability. Ammunition is considered a nonexpendable supply and should be issued to the final user on a subcustody basis until removed from the accounting records incident to actual consumption. The CINC-129s requirement and that of the 4400.150 have caused us to look at several systems that might either meet or serve as an interim solution or bridge to meeting the need for asset visibility, accounting and management below the retail level. A current effort is on going, as well, regarding how we report expenditures of serialized controlled items. The current process of reporting expenditures via naval message is cumbersome and administratively burdensome. We have attempted to change the process but have been less than successful in getting the needed buy in. In our next Quarterly we'll have an article that

talks to serialized expenditure reporting past, current, and proposed.

It must be understood that it is our intent; through our Ordnance Information System (OIS) initiative with the Navy that the individual systems being looked at today won't exist in the future. The OIS will be the single point of global access to a single, distributed integrated database of formerly independent management information systems (MIS) or database management systems (DBMS). Then what is the intent of looking at current systems? It is felt that the current systems have functionality that could be used in our end product resident in OIS. The systems that were evaluated were the Retail Ordnance Logistics Management System (ROLMS) and Training Ammunition Management Information System – Reinvented (TAMIS-R). ROLMS is a Navy managed system in use by our Ammunition Supply Points (ASPs) and Naval Weapons Support Facilities (NWSF) to account for and manage our Class V (A) and (W) at the retail level. TAMIS-R is an Army managed system that collects and process training ammunition requirements,

authorizations, expenditures and related data and provides real time information on forecasting. It was apparent during the evaluation of the systems held 7-11 May 2001 that neither system had the functionality required to meet 100% of the requirements but both had functionality that met parts of the requirement. Simply put, ROLMS does an excellent job at accounting and TAMIS-R for managing. It was felt that utilization of TAMIS-R would be beneficial to our training ammunition management process, thus we've developed the appropriate hierarchy and initial user rights. Exploiting TAMIS-R's capability should pay dividends because of the newly implemented transportation requirements that will drastically increase the cost of all ammunition shipments. Post 9-11 caused ammunition-shipping requirements to be drastically altered thus proper and timely forecasting so as to permit timely support is critical to keeping our second destination shipping costs from skyrocketing. Captain Hansen, Operations Officer, can provide greater detail if required. He can be contacted via email at HansenKE@MCSC.USMC.MIL

TAMIS-R is web based and will permit as many levels of hierarchy as necessary to meet the reporting and operating needs of major allowance holders i.e., MARFORs. Users, not hierarchy levels, are assigned rights to perform TAMIS-R functions, including viewing Standard and Custom reports. Current user rights have been established for MARFORRES, 2nd MarDiv, TECOM and PMAM. POCs for those activities are CWO4 Nehring, GySgt Taylor, Mr. Bob Ronnell and Mr. Wayne Johns respectively. Hierarchies have been established for those Commands with MARFORRES' being 331, 2nd MarDiv 28 and PMAM 150. MARFORRES hierarchy of 331 range from the HQs, Division, FSSG, Wing through the companies. 2nd MarDiv's hierarchy is for the HQs, Regts and Bns. PMAMs hierarchy is for the ASPs both Army and Marine Corps and Navy activities to include the Naval Weapons Support Facilities (NWSF) and selected activities where Marines train. A TAMIS-R Users Manual can be obtained from JohnsTW@MCSC.USMC.MIL . O

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